

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. X.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

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W. H. practices law in the United States, Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to the above practice.

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WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

Will be Commissioner of deeds, take the knowledge of oaths, and other writings to be used or recorded in other counties, and as Commissioner of the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, no. 15th.

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WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and

RECEIVED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records.

### CAPITAL HOTEL,

R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,  
Frankfort, Ky.

May 22, 1858.

### H. WHITTINGHAM,

Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign

Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.

### NOW READY!

The New Code of Practice,

for Civil and Criminal cases, for the State of Kentucky.

Ps. Any one remitting me five dollars, shall receive a copy free of postage.

The above work for sale by S. C. BELL, Bookseller, Frankfort, Ky.

### Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. C. G.

Franklin, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle immediately; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for adjustment.

JOH. L. PHILIPSON, Esq.

### MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

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AND

House Furnishing Store.

MAR HALL & DICKINSON,

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of

Carpets, Tassels,

Floor Oil Cloths, Cornices,

Rugs, Mats, Bands,

Scallop Rods, Shades,

Curtains, Shade Trimmings,

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BLANKETS, all widths, qualities, and prices.

We also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Parapluies, Mosquito Bats, Bed Comports, &c. &c. Our goods are well selected, and have been selected with care, care, we can color such and such in colors, qualities, and prices as are sold round west of the mountains.

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79 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,

ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS.

One copy, per annum, in advance.....\$4.00

THURSDAY.....MAY 3, 1860.

Acts of 1859-60.

The General Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, edited by the Attorney General, can be had at this office, in pamphlet form, for \$1 per copy. We send it to order by mail at this price, free of postage.

The affairs at Charleston look decidedly steady. We publish elsewhere the telegraphic reports of the two last days' transactions.

The following is the platform adopted by the Charleston Convention:

*Resolved*, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject-matter, and we recommend, as our only further resolutions the following:

That, inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories;

*Resolved*, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

*Resolved*, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional enactment as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

*Resolved*, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

*Resolved*, That the enactments of State Legislation to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive slave law, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect."

ANOTHER PROVISO.—We clip the following from yesterday's dispatches:

The five new Territories which the House committee on Territories propose to organize contain respectively the following number of inhabitants: Chippewa from 8,000 to 10,000, Nevada about the same, Dakota 8,000, Idaho, Pike's Peak, 13,000 to 20,000. Each of these will contain the following proviso: Provided, that nevertheless slavery has no legal existence in said Territory, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein. These measures will come up for consideration early next week.

The proviso in reference to slavery engrafted in the bills to organize these Territories is similar to the Wilmot Proviso. It will no doubt pass the present House of Representatives, and, failing in the Senate, will become an issue in the approaching canvass, notwithstanding the fact that it has been declared unconstitutional in the Dred Scott decision.

SUICIDE IN FRANKFORT.—We learn from Mr. Ke-dall, route agent of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, that Mr. William Payne died at Frankfort on Sunday evening of congestive fever. His father-in-law, Mr. James Dryden, was left to watch the corpse during the night, but on Monday morning was found with his throat cut, having committed suicide under the influence of the depression of spirits which the death of his relative had occasioned. Both gentlemen were old and much esteemed residents of our State capital, and the sad tragedy occasioned great excitement among the citizens there.—*Low Jour.*

The above is incorrect in several particulars. The gentleman who died was not Wm. Payne, but Mr. Peyton Payne. His father-in-law, Mr. Dryden, has been quite ill for several weeks, having injured his spinal marrow in attempting to hang a very large bell for the Presbyterian Church. At times he suffers the most excruciating pain, and during one of these spells, while the family were with Mr. Payne, he attempted to cut his throat, but fortunately his son came in time to prevent him. We are glad to state that the wound is a slight one, and that he is now better than he has been since he was taken ill.

THE Paris Flag of yesterday, says Hon. Wm. E. Simms arrived in town on Thursday last, looking in excellent health and fine spirits. He has spent the interval greeting his constituents, and receiving congratulations for the straight-forward and manly course pursued by him in Congress. He returned to Washington yesterday. When he 'pairs off' again, we suggest that it be with a *buddy*.

IT is claimed by all the American papers and their correspondents that Heenan, the American Champion, was decidedly the victor over Sayers, the British Champion, in the great prize fight of the 18th ult., and that the judges should have given him the bell, notwithstanding the fight was broken off by the interference of the spectators. The contest lasted over two hours, and Heenan knocked his man down in about thirty of the forty-two rounds. The English journals claim that it was a draw battle, but concede that their champion got the worst of the fight.

DEATH OF A USEFUL MAN.—Lawrence Johnson died in Philadelphia on Thursday morning last, by paralysis. He was the well-known typefounder and stereotyper of that city, having a large branch in Cincinnati, as well as in other cities.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—Quite an interesting ceremony took place at the house of Nathan and Jane Wells, in Nicholas county, Ky., on the 27th of April, 1860. This being the Golden Wedding day of the "old folks," they had been married fifty years on that day, celebrated it with feasts and rejoicing, and renewed to each other the holy marriage vow they had taken fifty years before. We understand they have eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, all living, and all married, except the youngest son. They have forty-six grand children living, and nine great grand children.

Nathan Wells, Sr., was born in Mason county, Ky., in 1781. His wife, Mrs. Jane Wells, was born in Virginia, but at an early age came to Kentucky, with her parents. They have resided in Nicholas and Bracken counties ever since.—*Maysville Eagle*.

## LETTER OR MR. JAMES S. CHRISMAN TO THE People of the Fourth Congressional District of Kentucky.

FELLOW CITIZENS: You are aware that by the partisan action of the late Know-Nothing Board of Examiners, I was refused a certificate of election, and the same was given to Wm. C. Anderson, notwithstanding you rejected him at the polls—thus violating in their action the chief principle upon which our government is based, in assuming the prerogative to choose for you your representative in Congress. He has sought and availed himself of an opportunity, both on the floor of the House and through the public news papers, to make allusion to me. When he is told in the House that he is exhibiting a want of fealty and devotion to the South and her institutions refusing to co-operate with the Democracy in the election of a Speaker, and violating a pledge made to you whom he professes and claims to represent, he intimates that such charge emanated from, and was the prompting of, an "outsider."

Again, when the Democratic papers of the State, like faithful sentinels, herald to the country and hold him up to the gaze of the people for voting for the candidates and nominees of the Republican party, he charges that the editor of one of those papers was influenced and urged to the work and warfare upon him "by outsiders at Washington." Inasmuch as these allusions are doubtless aimed at and intended for me, and as I have no other means of communication with you, I have concluded, over my own signature, to adopt this mode, and fully inform you how he has disposed of the power intrusted to his hands, not by you, but by Messrs. Morehead, Brown, and Harlan.

Being an eye-witness of that protracted and turbulent struggle in the House for the Speakership, I give as my firm and decided conviction, that but for the want of harmony and concert of action among southern members, a different result would have been produced, and instead of the organization of the House of Representatives passing into the hands of the Republicans, a sound and conservative man, without sectional feeling, would have been called to preside over the deliberations of that body. Upon the floor of the House Mr. Anderson admitted that he was pledged to support a Democrat in preference to a Republican for Speaker, in the event that the contest should at any time be confined to these parties; but he hoped and trusted that issue would never be presented, and yet that issue daily and hourly presented itself. I here say to you, and many of you will bear witness, to the truth of what I say, that he pledged himself, during the canvass, if elected, to vote for a Democratic Speaker, offering as a reason that it was his belief that his party would be powerless, in number, to secure the organization of the House, and that, he would be compelled to select between a Democrat and Republican, and he would therefore vote for a Democrat. You will remember that he often repeated, in his public addresses, that he was called out upon this subject by a Democrat in the town of Perryville, and that he then and there made the pledge.

YORK, PENNA., April 6, 1860.  
Hon. J. S. CHRISMAN:

My Dear Sir: Referring to a conversation that I had with you, as I was about to leave Washington, in which you informed me that Mr. William C. Anderson, of your State, in speaking of his vote for Mr. Ford, a Republican, for Speaker of the House of Representatives, had stated that he was compelled, in voting, to choose between a Republican and the publisher of a free-soil newspaper in Pennsylvania, I deem it proper to place in your possession in writing the substance of what I then stated verbatim. As the name of no other Pennsylvania than myself was before the House at the time of Mr. Ford's election, I presume that Mr. Anderson intended to intimate that I was "the publisher of a free-soil newspaper." Now, sir, although I had no right to expect Mr. Anderson's vote on that occasion, having no claim upon him, or any affinity with him, political, personal, or otherwise, I had a right to expect that, if he felt it necessary to seek a justification for his vote for a Republican, he should do so without doing me, and those gentlemen of the House of Representatives who honored me with their support, so gross a wrong as to put me into an entirely false position. That I do, or ever did, publish a free-soil newspaper, is not only untrue, but the very opposite of truth. I did, from my youth up to a few years ago, publish a Democratic newspaper—the York Gazette—The columns of which, for twenty-three years, the entire period of my editorial control of them, furnish abundant evidence of the utter falsity of the charge; and I never wrote or published a line upon the subject of the domestic institutions of the South that would not have been deemed sound and just even among those most zealous and earnest in defense of all the constitutional rights of our southern brethren. My political sentiments are well known to many gentlemen now in Congress, for while I have sought not to be obtrusive, I have at the same time been of much interest to anybody, but, eschewing popularity, as I do, the kindly monotony of modern republicanism, abolitionism, and free soilism, my self respect prompts me, when an attempt is made to identify me with them, or either of them, to repel the imputation as emphatically as I should feel called upon to repel a charge of treason to the Constitution, made in any other form.

I could not conceive upon what ground, or upon whose information, Mr. Anderson has felt authorized to ascribe to me the publication of a free-soil newspaper. Be that as it may, however, the declamation is unsworned, and destitute of even a shadow of foundation in truth. I have not the vanity to suppose that the political position of an individual so insignificant as myself can have much interest to anybody, but, eschewing popularity, as I do, the kindly monotony of modern republicanism, abolitionism, and free soilism, my self respect prompts me, when an attempt is made to identify me with them, or either of them, to repel the imputation as emphatically as I should feel called upon to repel a charge of treason to the Constitution, made in any other form.

Very truly and respectfully,  
Your friend and obedient servant,

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER.

Gov. Ford was put in nomination for printer to the House on the 13th ballot, and for that and the 14th and 15th ballots received the entire Republican vote, together with the vote of Mr. Anderson and his colleague, Hon. Green Adams. On the 16th ballot Mr. Anderson was deserted by Mr. Adams, and was left to Ford it alone for that ballot and the 17th also. On the 18th ballot, Hon. Henry Winter Davis alone, of all the South Americans, came to the relief of Mr. Anderson, and they, together with the Republicans, elected Gov. Ford. This created, as might be expected, a storm of indignation against him throughout Kentucky. Through curiosity I have been led to examine into his record made during this Congress, the result of which, since the election of a Speaker by the House, is, that the ayes and nays have been called in the House, to which he responded forty-eight times—thirty-seven of which he is found recorded with the Republicans, and for the measures they have sustained in the House—the remainder with the southern men. Whilst I do not assert that each of the 37 votes above alluded to were wrong, yet I mention them and here introduce them to show their proclivities to vote with the Republicans rather than with those who are acting against them. It has been again and again said here and in the 4th district, that Mr. Anderson has commended himself to the confidence and support of the Republicans in the House, for which he voted, and against which the Democratic party voted, ten thousand extra copies of the 11th volume of said report was ordered to be printed, at a cost of upwards of fifty thousand dollars, when the same had already been printed for the use of the government by the Senate, at the close of the last Congress—the reprinting of which will materially assist his friend, Governor Ford, in "taking care of the wounded." The republication of this work is the most wasteful piece of extravagance that has ever characterized the public printing. In these ten thousand extra copies are to be found the same birds, bugs, snakes, and frogs that he exhibited during the canvass, to the infinite delight of his friends. I here promise them that they shall have another benefit and a re-exhibition when I again return to the District. The course of Mr. Anderson in voting for Mr. Ford is printed of the House, so far as my information extends, has no advocate or apologist among his party friends in Kentucky, the Louisville Journal, the acknowledged organ and leader of his party in the State, recently condemned it, the most bitter and decided terms, the course of Hon. Henry Winter Davis, as an opponent of Mr. Pennington for Speaker. If the course of Mr. Davis should draw down upon him the denunciations and animosities of the Journal for voting for

a Republican for Speaker, what must be his judgment of Mr. Anderson's conduct in giving into the hands of one of the rankest and most unrelenting Republicans a place of the greatest responsibility, and the most lucrative in the gift of the popular branch of Congress? This same Gov. Ford was the one who attempted to abolishize the Philadelphian American Convention of '55, and when that body adopted the 12th section of their platform, declaring the past legislation of Congress upon slavery a finality, succeeded from the same, and repaired to Cleveland, Ohio, where his anti-slavery brethren were in convention assembled, and his approach was heralded by the following telegraphic despatch:

"The North is beaten; 13 States have withdrawn in disgust. Say to our friends at Cleveland, we are with you, heart and soul. May God everly damn slavery and do us a mischief."

This same Gov. Ford runs into a convention of the Republicans in New York, in 1856, and addresses them as follows:

"He proposes to extenuate the catalogue from beginning to end."

"We believe that thieves are, as a general rule, less amenable to the moral laws than slave-holders."

"Slaveholders are more criminal than common murderers."

"It is our honest conviction that all the pro-slavery slaveholders deserve to be reduced to a parallel with the lowest criminals that lie hidden within the cells of our public prisons."

"Were it possible that the whole number of slaveholders could be gathered together and transformed into equal bands of licensed robbers, ruffians, thieves, and murderers, society, we feel, would suffer less from their atrociousness."

"Abrupt discontinuance of subscription to pro-slavery newspapers."

"Immediate death to slavery."

"If the old adage be true, that 'you judge a man by the company he keeps,' I ask you if his name is recorded with the Republicans, he could not justly be termed a Heretic, or at least a small *Republiquean*? I ask you if his voting with the Republicans does not show that he has been sectional, and sectional against his own section? In this same record, you will find his name is recorded seven times out of ten alongside of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, who recently declined, upon the floor of the House, that he stood.

"Pledged to the extinction, so far as the Federal Government has the power, of the twin relics of barbarism, slavery and polygamy."

"We are told that where slavery will pay, slaveholding will go. Precisely upon the same principle, we might say, where robbery will pay, there robbery will go."

"Sir, than robbery, than piracy, than polygamy, slaveholding is worse—more criminal, more injurious to man, and consequently more often sin to God."

"Slaveholding has been justly designated as the sum of all villainy. Put every crime perpetrated among men into a moral encircle, and the slave and combine them all, and the result amalgamated is slaveholding. It has the violence of robbery."

I could, but will not, multiply extracts. I have now given you his record, and would that you would not judge him with rashness, but in mercy. He has further declared, upon the floor of the House, that he is for a tariff, and for protection to American labor. Not one word has yet escaped him upon the subject of protecting slave property in the Territories. But his coming is with a view of fostering and protecting our enemies and lavishing upon them bounty at your expense. As for myself, I never will tax you one cent unjustly, though the penalty for such unwillingness should be a demal of my seat in the present Congress.

I can assure you I will prosecute this contest until justice is done me, or my rights are disregarded, and your will, as expressed at the polls, thwarted. Should justice be denied me in the contest, I will again appeal to you, and hope that I shall have the pleasure of the gentleman's company, that you may sit in judgment upon our course, and pass upon our conduct.

For the large vote for the largest ever given for your previous candidate, for Congress in the district, please accept the gratuity of a grateful heart.

JAMES S. CHRISMAN.  
WASHINGTON, April 10th, 1860.

(For the Yeoman.)

The Appellate Judgeship—Hon. E. C. Phister.

Mr. Editor: The Democratic party will be held responsible for the character and qualifications of the individual who may be elected to succeed the present distinguished chief justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. It will be hard to find a man of equal judicial experience in our ranks; but we have men of much learning and ability, and not less distinguished for inflexible integrity, cannot be doubted among those belonging to our party, and whose claims I desire to present to the Convention soon to be held, and I hope at Owingham, as possessing rare fitness for that high station, is the Hon. EDWARD C. PHISTER, of the Maysville district.

In this region of the State Judge Phister is known to be a man of the most estimable private character, dignified and manly in his bearing, and having the love and confidence of the whole community. He is a thoroughly educated lawyer, with a mind disciplined by constant and unremitting study, and made practical by an enlarged experience of many years at the bar and upon the circuit bench. In all those essential qualities for an accomplished jurist—of profound knowledge of elementary law, through philosophic comprehension of the whole system of jurisprudence, especially for systematic investigation and thought, intuitive discernment of truth, and perfect impartiality in the application of legal principles to particular cases—Judge Phister has no superior.

At the same time he takes pleasure in stating that he is not. His friends, however, who appreciate his lofty character and rare judicial qualities, are anxious that he should be nominated, believing that no man can be selected who will, with more fidelity to the public, or greater honor to himself, discharge the important and responsible duties of that station. If Judge Phister were as well known to the people in other parts of this Appellate district as he is known in this judicial circuit, he would be nominated by acclamation.

His election to the circuit bench in 1856, by an overwhelming vote, in a district the year before,

which he had given a very large Know-Nothing majority, broke the prestige of Know-Nothing power in this section of the State, and contributed immensely to the success of Democratic victories, which eventually resulted in placing the whole power of the State in the hands of the Democracy. Let us not lose this opportunity of placing Judge Phister in a position of more enlarged usefulness, and where his great learning and ability will reflect distinguished honor and renown upon the party of which he is one of its wisest and best men.

NICHOLAS.

METCALFE'S REPORTS.—The first volume of Metcalfe's Reports of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky is bound and ready for delivery, and may be had of the Reporter.

"Slavery must be throttled; the South, so great and glorious by nature, must be reclaimed from infamy and degradation."

"Hitherto, as free soilers, you have approached but half way to the line of your duty, for your own sakes and for ours, and for the purpose of perpetuating this great Republic which your fathers and our fathers founded in

september streams of blood, we ask you, in all seriousness, to organize yourselves into one man, under the banner of liberty, to aid us in the extermination of slavery."

"We believe that slaves are, as a general rule, less amenable to the moral laws than slave-holders."

"Slaveholders are more criminal than common murderers."

"It is our honest conviction that all the pro-slavery slaveholders deserve to be reduced to a parallel with the lowest criminals that lie hidden within the cells of our public prisons."

"Were it possible that the whole number of slaveholders could be gathered together and transformed into equal bands of licensed robbers, ruffians, thieves, and murderers, society, we feel, would suffer less from their atrociousness."

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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

## CHARLESTON CONVENTION:

### THE PLATFORM.

ALABAMA, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, AND CAROLINA SECEDE.

### EXCITING SCENES!!

### Position of Mr. Flournoy! GENERAL EXPLANATION OF DELEGATES!

### HARMONY COUNSELLLED!

North Carolina and Georgia Consult ns to Seceding!

### ORGANIZATION OF THE SECEDING STATES!

### NO BALLOTS!

CHARLESTON, April 30.—The Convention met at 1 o'clock A. M. After prayer the President addressed the Convention, apologizing for the harsh language used by him during the disorder on Saturday evening; he, however, considered it did not speak plainly and positively.

The President announced the first business in order was taking a vote on the main question, which was on the substitute off-red.

*3 o'clock P. M.—The Latest.*—A dispute just occurred says that the platform has been settled, but does not state in what manner, and that the辩论 has commenced.

Mr. Butler, in behalf of Massachusetts, Minnesota, Indiana, and New Jersey, presented the caucus platform, with a resolution for the protection of citizens of foreign birth.

A vote being taken, the Butler platform was rejected by a vote of nearly two thirds against it—yes 105, nays 198.

When New Jersey was called, a delegate stated that the Convention adjourned them to vote as a unit.

The President decided that the word recom-

mended was equivalent to an instruction.

The decision of the above was appealed from.

A motion to lay the appeal on the table was lost—yes 151, nays 146.

On sustaining the appeal—yes 145; nays not given. This results in a gain of two votes in New Jersey, and Georgia will also claim its right to vote by districts.

The next vote will be on the adoption of the minority report, when Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, in a body, and a portion of California and other States, will present their protests and withdraw from the Convention.

Charleston, April 30.—The friends of Douglas will begin the debate to-day in great confidence of his nomination on the third ballot.

The friends of Dickinson are really confident, as it is believed that the South will rally on him.

An effort will be made to-day to take the Cincinnati platform up with addition.

Nearly an hour was spent in discussing points of order and various parliamentary movements were made to prevent the reading the main ques-

tion. Mr. Butler moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and to proceed to vote for the presiden-

tial nomine.

Cries of "Agreed!" "no," "no," &c., &c.

Mr. Wootton, of Al., contended that the motion of Mr. Butler was out of order, and that a vote on the platform must not be taken.

Mr. Clark of Mass., was unwilling to reach a result by subtlety that we cannot reach by plain dealing.

Mr. Gettys, Md., attempted to address the chair, Mr. Butler, in order.

Mr. Butler withdrew his motion to lay on the table and proceeded to balloting.

The President was about stating the question, when a voice cried out: "Mr. President—a mistake, I didn't understand that man's motion down there."

Mr. Gettys rose to demand an explanation. He would like to know who it was who spoke so disrespectfully to him. He claimed to be a delegate from Mr. Hooper.

He did not intend anything disrespectful to the go-between, but his name was Tim Hooper, of Alabama.

Mr. Gettys—if no insult was intended, the question will sit at my room and take a drink.

The question was then taken up adopting the minority report as a substitute for the majority report, and it was adopted. Ayes 105; nays 138.

Mr. Flournoy asked permission to make a personal explanation, declaiming himself for Douglas, and unwilling to obey the instructions to leave the Convention in case the minority report was a lop-

ed edition.

The question recurred on the adoption of the majority platform.

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Mr. Gettys rose to a personal explanation.

He remekred that he had first seen him at a Whig meeting, making a Whig speech. He honore me such men; he honored my man that dared to be a Democrat in Massachusetts.

Mr. Yancey, of Al. said, that the motion to lay the residue of the minority platform on the table was out of order, as it was equivalent to a motion to strike out the first resolution, which would be clearly out of order.

The President decided the motion to lay on the table in order.

After the house had commenced, Alabama, Mis-

sissippi, and Florida desired to withdraw their votes, and Arkansas withdrew three of its votes,

the result was then announced—yes 81, nays 181; so the Convention refused to lay the minori-

ty platform on the table.

The Convention then proceeded to vote sepa-

rately on the resolutions.

Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, warned gentle- men that if they adopted those resolutions, the Democratic party would cease to exist as a national party.

Mr. Stuntz, of Michigan, rose to a question of order. Cries of "down," "down," by the Southern members.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinoi, rose and desired to address the Convention.

Great excitement ensued, and the Southern members demanded a decision on the point of order, refusing to hear Mr. Richardson, and crying him down.

Mr. Richardson maintained his position, and great anxiety was manifested to hear him. He made several attempts to speak, but was cut off by the Alabama and Mississippi delegations.

Judge Meek, of Alabama, demanded that the Convention proceed to vote, and that no other business be allowed.

Mr. Cochran, of New Hampshire, asked a suspension of the rules, to allow Mr. Richardson to speak.

The motion was declared out of order.

Another half hour was spent in points of order and privileged questions, when a vote was taken on the motion to strike out the preamble and first resolution—relating to the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court in reference to slavery; which was adopted.

Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Florida declined to vote. The delegations generally remained in their seats.

The convention was called to order at half past 10, and a prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Ingalls.

Mr. Richardson, of Ill., inquired—what was the business in order?

The President stated that these separate motions to reconsider the platform resolutions were pending at the time of adjournment yesterday, and that Mr. Merrick, of Ill., was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Benning, of Ga., rose to a privileged question, stating that the Georgia delegation had been in anxious consultation, and had passed a series of resolutions, the first of which instructed the Chairman of the delegation to inform the President of the Convention, that they could no longer participate in the proceedings of this Convention. He added that they would now withdraw. The resolution was signed by 24 members. Four more delegates subsequently seated with them, in the ground that they felt themselves compelled to act with the majority. Eight other delegates remained in the Convention.

The Arkansas delegation then presented their protest and withdrew.

Mr. Irving, of Tennessee, asked leave for that delegation to retire for the purpose of consulting with some of the returning delegates of the South.

A portion of the Maryland delegation asked leave to retire for consultation.

A portion of the Kentucky delegation announced that they had no desire to retire.

The North Carolina delegation asked leave to retire for consultation.

Mr. Coker, of Ga., one of the remaining delegations, proceeded to address the Convention. From early in the morning he had been in the front ranks of those who had been foremost of the extreme sect of the State Rights school, yet he was here, after a majority of his associates had retired. He had been induced to remain here in the hope that the cap of clemency (?) may be dashed to the earth. Whilst he was with those who retired, in sentiment, he had chosen to remain and make an effort for peace and union. There was no division of sentiment at the South, and there had been any division except as to a question of time. The South is earnest. He could see in this division and destruction that would swell to a wave and carry to the Presidential chair the sickly drift of Black Republicanism. His appeal for conciliation and compromise was most impressive. He concluded by declaring that he intended to remain in the Convention until the last feather was plucked from the game's back, and then he would be among the foremost to go to it.

Mr. Flournoy, of Arkansas, said his advice was never to give up the ship, but to call up the crew and face the storm. He had been reared among the institution. He believed slavery a benefit to master and slave. All he had in the world was.

Mr. Stuntz, of Michigan, had agreed never to agitate the subject in or out of Congress, and had kept the agreement.

Mr. Yancey, of South Carolina, had agreed to yield money to property for peace and harmony, but would not yield his honor.

Mr. Wootton, of Al., contended that the motion of Mr. Butler was out of order, and that a vote on the platform must not be taken.

Mr. Clark of Mass., was unwilling to reach a result by subtlety that we cannot reach by plain dealing.

Mr. Gettys, Md., attempted to address the chair, Mr. Butler, in order.

Mr. Butler withdrew his motion to lay on the table and proceeded to balloting.

The President was about stating the question, when a voice cried out: "Mr. President—a mistake, I didn't understand that man's motion down there."

Mr. Gettys rose to demand an explanation.

He would like to know who it was who spoke so disrespectfully to him.

He claimed to be a delegate from Mr. Hooper.

He did not intend anything disrespectful to the go-between, but his name was Tim Hooper, of Alabama.

Mr. Gettys—if no insult was intended, the question will sit at my room and take a drink.

The question was then taken up adopting the minority report as a substitute for the majority report, and it was adopted. Ayres 105; nays 138.

Mr. Flournoy asked permission to make a personal explanation, declaiming himself for Douglas, and unwilling to obey the instructions to leave the Convention in case the minority report was a lop-

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